

"You know I am a juggler, and I never let my right hand know what my left hand does,' Roosevelt [confessed in May 1942](#). 'I may be entirely inconsistent, and furthermore **I am perfectly willing to mislead and tell untruths** if it will help win the war.'"

Inside the Oval Office - The White House Tapes from FDR to Clinton

[WILLIAM DOYLE](#), [Kodansha International](#), 1999 - ISBN: 1-56836-285-4

"F.D.R. probably was lying when he promised the anxious parents of 1940 that 'your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars.'"

The Temperament Factor: Who's Best Suited to the Job?

[TIME](#), 15 October 2008

One of the most exotic melodramas of the century might be titled 'The Great Code Mystery' or, 'How Much Did We Know about the Japs?' According to the celebrated letter which General Marshall sent to Governor Dewey during the 1944 presidential campaign, we somehow had broken the top Japanese diplomatic code **some time before Pearl Harbor**. It also seems clear that in some manner the U. S. Navy obtained the Jap navy codes (as distinguished from diplomatic codes) and throughout the war was informed about important Japanese moves and maneuvers."

"This year marks the sixtieth anniversary of a military disaster whose name has become synonymous with surprise - the attack on **Pearl Harbor**. Interestingly, that 'surprise attack' was preceded by an astonishing number of unheeded warnings and missed signals. **An ultra-secret code-breaking operation**, one of the most remarkable achievements in American intelligence history, an operation called 'Magic,' **had unlocked the most private Japanese communications**, but the operation was considered so secret and so vulnerable to compromise that the **distribution of its product was restricted** to the point that **our field commanders didn't make the 'need-to-know' list.**"

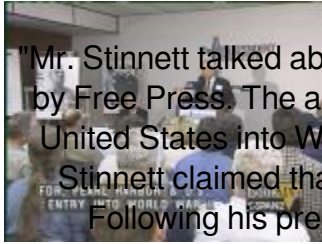
Remarks by Deputy Secretary of Defense [Paul Wolfowitz](#), Michie Stadium, West Point, NY, Saturday, June 02, 2001

"On the wall in my office at SIS hung the original of General Eisenhower's letter of July 12, 1945, to Sir Stewart Menzies, the third chief of SIS. The letter expressed 'heartfelt admiration and sincere thanks' to the director and staff of Bletchley Park for the intelligence that 'emanated from you' before and during the campaign in Europe..... The penetration of German, Italian and Japanese communications was a global enterprise, led in key respects from Bletchley Park, the HQ of the Government Code & Cypher School (GC & CS), GCHQ's name from 1919-1946.... The 'special relationship' can be **dated to February 8, 1941**, when a US intelligence delegation came to the office of Alastair Denniston, the director at Bletchley. **America was not yet in the war** and there was no formal alliance between the US and the UK. **At this meeting they began exchanging their nation's biggest secrets - the breaking of German and Japanese top-level ciphers.**"

"A massive cover-up followed Pearl Harbor a few days later, according to an officer close to Marshall, when the Chief of Staff ordered a lid put on the affair. **'Gentlemen,' he told half a dozen officers, 'this goes to the grave with us.'**"
INFAMY, by John Toland

"This documentary produced by the BBCmakes the incredibly serious and [controversial claim](#) that the U.S. government had definitive knowledge of the imminent Japanese attack, yet Franklin D. Roosevelt and other American leaders deliberately sacrificed Americans lives so they would have an excuse to enter World War II.... In this authoritative and suspenseful documentary, the BBC takes you inside

the secret activities of the Americans, the British and the Japanese as each nation moved fatefully toward the 'date that will live in infamy'."



"Mr. Stinnett talked about his book ***Day of Deceit: The Truth About FDR and Pearl Harbor***, published by Free Press. The author argues in the book that President Franklin D. Roosevelt was eager to get the United States into World War II and took steps to ensure the Japanese would attack Pearl Harbor. Mr. Stinnett claimed that this was necessary to change the isolationism then prevalent in public opinion. Following his prepared remarks, he responded to comments and questions from the audience."

[Click Here](#) To Order Video Of Speech As Broadcast On C-SPAN

"Immediately after *Day of Deceit* appeared in bookstores in 1999, NSA began withdrawing pre-Pearl Harbor documents from the Crane Files housed in Archives II. This means the government decided to continue 60 years of Pearl Harbor censorship. As of January 2002, over two dozen NSA withdrawal notices have triggered the removal of Pearl Harbor documents from public inspection. The number of pages in the withdrawn documents appears to be in the hundreds. Among the records withdrawn are those of Admiral Harold R. Stark, the 1941 Chief of Naval Operations, as well as crypto records authored by Commander Joseph J. Rochefort, the chief cryptographer for the Pacific Fleet at the time of Pearl Harbor. Under the Crane File transfer agreement with National Archives, NSA has the legal right to withdraw any document based on national defense concerns."

The Pearl Harbor Deception - Robert Stinnett
[Independent Institute, December 7, 2003](#)



pearlharborwarning.jpg (58300 bytes)

'Japanese May Strike Over Weekend'
The Honolulu Advertiser Dated [November 30th 1941](#)
One Week Before The Attack On Pearl Harbor

Shortly before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, a US Navy listening post on the other side of Oahu intercepted (on 25 November) Admiral Yamamoto's message to the Japanese fleet ordering them to sail to Hawaii and to be prepared to attack. In the 21st century some of the remains of that radio station can still be seen.

The YouTube link below briefly recounts the role of 'Station H' (a [United States Navy signalling station in Hawaii](#)) in the attack on Pearl Harbor. Evidence indicates President Franklin Roosevelt chose not to prevent the attack in order to take America into the second world war.

The attack on Pearl Harbor was not a 'surprise'. It was preceded by a plan for US action recommended from within the Office of Naval Intelligence that was hoped would lead Japan into an attack on America in the midst of a political environment where it was otherwise impossible to persuade the US public to enter World War II against the Axis powers.

The plan was set out in a memorandum dated 7 October 1940 from Lieutenant Commander Arthur McCollum of the Office of Naval intelligence and submitted to Navy Captains Dudley Knox and Walter Stratton Anderson, [Director of Naval intelligence](#).

Following implementation of the eighth action point recommended by McCollum, a trade embargo [aimed at crippling Japan's economy](#), the Japanese attacked the US fleet at Pearl Harbor. The public was told the attack was a complete surprise, an 'intelligence failure', and America entered World War Two.

Today the McCollum memo is [available online](#) having become declassified in 1994, more than half a century after it was written.

nlpwessex.org

"It is not believed that in the present state of political opinion the United States government is capable of declaring war against Japan without more ado; and it is barely possible that vigorous action on our part might lead the Japanese to modify their attitude. Therefore, the following [8 point] course of action is suggested.... **If by these means Japan could be led to commit an overt act of war, so much the better."**

Memorandum for the Director
[0p-16-F-2 ON1 7 October 1940](#)

To Read The McCollum Memo In Full

[Click Here](#)

**YouTube - A Short Commentary On America's ActionsAnd Inactions
In The Lead Up To The Pearl Harbor Attacks
'The Bones of Station H' by Michael Rivero, 6 December 2006**

"The raid on Pearl Harbor took the U.S. Pacific Fleet by surprise, but back in Washington, the Roosevelt administration was fully aware of the coming onslaught.... comprehensive research has not only shown Washington knew in advance of the attack, but deliberately withheld its foreknowledge from our commanders in Hawaii **in the hope that the 'surprise attack would catapult the U.S. into World War II**. Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Production, stated in 1944: 'Japan was provoked into attacking America at Pearl Harbor. It is a travesty of history to say that America was forced into the war.'... Roosevelt's intentions were nearly exposed in 1940 when Tyler Kent, a code clerk at the U.S. embassy in London, discovered secret dispatches between Roosevelt and Churchill. **These revealed that FDR - despite contrary campaign promises - was determined to engage America in the war**. Kent smuggled some of the documents out of the embassy, hoping to alert the American public - but was caught. With U.S. government approval, he was tried in a secret British court and confined to a British prison until the war's end.... Roosevelt knew that if Japan went to war with the United States, Germany and Italy would be compelled to declare war on America - thus entangling us in the European conflict by the back door. As Harold Ickes, secretary of the Interior, said in October 1941: 'For a long time I have believed that our best entrance into the war would be by way of Japan.'... Much new light has been shed on Pearl Harbor through the recent work of **Robert B. Stinnett, a World War II Navy veteran**. Stinnett has obtained numerous relevant documents through the Freedom of Information Act. **In Day of Deceit: The Truth about FDR and Pearl Harbor (2000)**....Stinnett reveals that Roosevelt's plan to provoke Japan began with a memorandum from Lieutenant Commander Arthur H. McCollum, head of the Far East desk of the Office of Naval Intelligence. The memorandum advocated eight actions predicted to lead Japan into attacking the United States. McCollum wrote: 'If by these means Japan could be led to commit an overt act of war, so much the better.' FDR enacted all eight of McCollum's provocative steps and more.... After

meeting with President Roosevelt on October 16, 1941, Secretary of War Henry Stimson wrote in his diary: 'We face the delicate question of the diplomatic fencing to be done so as to be sure Japan is put into the wrong and makes the first bad move - overt move.' On November 25th, the day before the ultimatum was sent to Japan's ambassadors, Stimson wrote in his diary: 'The question was how we should maneuver them [the Japanese] into the position of firing the first shot....'.... The bait offered Japan was our Pacific Fleet. In 1940, Admiral J.O. Richardson, the fleet's commander, flew to Washington to protest FDR's decision to permanently base the fleet in Hawaii instead of its normal berthing on the U.S. West Coast. The admiral had sound reasons: Pearl Harbor was vulnerable to attack Richardson was quickly relieved of command. Replacing him was Admiral Husband E. Kimmel.... As Washington watched Japan preparing to assault Pearl Harbor, Admiral Kimmel, as well as his Army counterpart in Hawaii, General Walter C. Short, were completely sealed off from the information pipeline.... One of the most important elements in America's foreknowledge of Japan's intentions was our government's success in cracking Japan's secret diplomatic code known as 'Purple.' Tokyo used it to communicate to its embassies and consulates, including those in Washington and Hawaii. The code was so complex that it was enciphered and deciphered by machine. A talented group of American cryptanalysts broke the code in 1940 and devised a facsimile of the Japanese machine. These, utilized by the intelligence sections of both the War and Navy departments, swiftly revealed Japan's diplomatic messages. The deciphered texts were nicknamed 'Magic.' Copies of Magic were always promptly delivered in locked pouches to President Roosevelt, and the secretaries of State, War, and Navy. They also went to Army Chief of Staff General George Marshall and to the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Harold Stark. However, although three Purple decoding machines were allotted to Britain, none were sent to Pearl Harbor. Intercepts of ciphered messages radioed between Tokyo and its Honolulu consulate had to be forwarded to Washington for decrypting. Thus Kimmel and Short, the Hawaiian commanders, were at the mercy of Washington for feedback. A request for their own decoding machine was rebuffed on the grounds that diplomatic traffic was of insufficient interest to soldiers. How untrue that was! On October 9, 1941, the War Department decoded a Tokyo-to-Honolulu dispatch instructing the Consul General to divide Pearl Harbor into five specified areas and to report the exact locations of American ships therein. There is nothing unusual about spies watching ship movements - but reporting precise whereabouts of ships in dock has only one implication. Charles Willoughby, Douglas MacArthur's chief of intelligence later wrote that the 'reports were on a grid system of the inner harbor with coordinate locations of American men of war - coordinate grid is the classical method for pinpoint target designation; our battleships had suddenly become targets.' This information was never sent to Kimmel or Short. Additional intercepts were decoded by Washington, all within one day of their original transmission...."

Pearl Harbor: The Facts Behind the Fiction

[The New American, Vol. 17, No. 12, June 4, 2001](#)

December 7, 1941: A Setup from the Beginning

[Robert B. Stinnett](#)

[Honolulu Advertiser, December 7, 2000](#)

As Americans honor those 2403 men, women, and children killed—and 1178 wounded—in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7, 1941, recently released government documents concerning that “surprise” raid compel us to revisit some troubling questions.

At issue is American foreknowledge of Japanese military plans to attack Hawaii by a submarine and carrier force 59 years ago.

There are two questions at the top of the foreknowledge list: (1) whether President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his top military chieftains provoked Japan into an “overt act of war” directed at Hawaii, and (2) whether Japan’s military plans were obtained in advance by the United States but concealed from the Hawaiian military commanders, Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieutenant General Walter Short so they would not interfere with the overt act.

The latter question was answered in the affirmative on October 30, 2000, when President Bill Clinton signed into law, with the support of a bipartisan Congress, the National Defense Authorization Act. Amidst its omnibus provisions, the Act reverses the findings of nine previous Pearl Harbor investigations and finds that both Kimmel and Short were denied crucial military intelligence that tracked the Japanese forces toward Hawaii and obtained by the Roosevelt Administration in the weeks before the attack.

Congress was specific in its finding against the 1941 White House: Kimmel and Short were cut off from the intelligence pipeline that located Japanese forces advancing on Hawaii. Then, after the successful Japanese raid, both commanders were relieved of their commands, blamed for failing to ward off the attack, and demoted in rank.

President Clinton must now decide whether to grant the request by Congress to restore the commanders to their 1941 ranks. Regardless of what the Commander-in-Chief does in the remaining months of his term, these congressional findings should be widely seen as an exoneration of 59 years of blame assigned to Kimmel and Short.

But one important question remains: Does the blame for the Pearl Harbor disaster revert to President Roosevelt?

A major motion picture based on the attack is currently under production by Walt Disney Studios and scheduled for release in May 2001. The producer, Jerry Bruckheimer, refuses to include America's foreknowledge in the script. When Bruckheimer commented on FDR's foreknowledge in an interview published earlier this year, he said "That's all b___s___."

Yet, Roosevelt believed that provoking Japan into an attack on Hawaii was the only option he had in 1941 to overcome the powerful America First non-interventionist movement led by aviation hero Charles Lindbergh. These anti-war views were shared by 80 percent of the American public from 1940 to 1941. Though Germany had conquered most of Europe, and her U-Boats were sinking American ships in the Atlantic Ocean—including warships—Americans wanted nothing to do with "Europe's War."

However, Germany made a strategic error. She, along with her Axis partner, Italy, signed the mutual assistance treaty with Japan, the Tripartite Pact, on September 27, 1940. Ten days later, Lieutenant Commander Arthur McCollum, a U.S. Naval officer in the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), saw an opportunity to counter the U.S. isolationist movement by provoking Japan into a state of war with the U.S., triggering the mutual assistance provisions of the Tripartite Pact, and bringing America into World War II.

Memorialized in McCollum's secret memo dated October 7, 1940, and recently obtained through the Freedom of Information Act, the ONI proposal called for eight provocations aimed at Japan. Its centerpiece was keeping the might of the U.S. Fleet based in the Territory of Hawaii as a lure for a Japanese attack.

President Roosevelt acted swiftly. The very next day, October 8, 1940, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, Admiral James O. Richardson, was summoned to the Oval Office and told of the provocative plan by the President. In a heated argument with FDR, the admiral objected to placing his sailors and ships in harm's way. Richardson was then fired and in his place FDR selected an obscure naval officer, Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, to command the fleet in Hawaii. Kimmel was promoted to a four-star admiral and took command on February 1, 1941. In a related appointment, Walter Short was promoted from Major General to a three-star Lieutenant General and given command of U.S. Army troops in Hawaii.

Throughout 1941, FDR implemented the remaining seven provocations. He then gauged Japanese reaction through intercepted and decoded communications intelligence originated by Japan's diplomatic and military leaders.

The island nation's militarists used the provocations to seize control of Japan and organized their military forces for war against the U.S., Great Britain, and the Netherlands. The centerpiece—the Pearl Harbor attack—was leaked to the U.S. in January 1941. During the next 11 months, the White House followed the Japanese war plans through the intercepted and decoded diplomatic and military communications intelligence.

Japanese leaders failed in basic security precautions. At least 1,000 Japanese military and diplomatic radio messages per day were intercepted by monitoring stations operated by the U.S. and her Allies, and the message contents were summarized for the White House. The intercept summaries were clear: Pearl Harbor would be attacked on December 7, 1941, by Japanese forces advancing through the Central and North Pacific Oceans. On November 27 and 28, 1941, Admiral Kimmel and General Short were ordered to remain in a defensive posture for "the United States desires that Japan commit the first overt act." The order came directly from President Roosevelt.

As I explained to a [policy forum](#) audience at [The Independent Institute](#) in Oakland, California, which was videotaped and telecast nationwide over the Fourth of July holiday earlier this year, my research of U.S. naval records shows that not only were Kimmel and Short cut off from the Japanese communications intelligence pipeline, so were the American people. It is a coverup that has lasted for nearly 59 years.

Immediately after December 7, 1941, military communications documents that disclose American foreknowledge of the Pearl Harbor disaster were locked in U.S. Navy vaults away from the prying eyes of congressional investigators, historians, and authors. Though the Freedom of Information Act freed the foreknowledge documents from the secretive vaults to the sunlight of the National Archives in 1995, a cottage industry continues to cover up America's foreknowledge of Pearl Harbor.

Robert B. Stinnett is a Research Fellow at The Independent Institute in Oakland, Calif. and the author of [Day of Deceit: The Truth about FDR and Pearl Harbor](#) (Free Press).

"...I think you could probably trace [this type of public deception for military purposes] back to Caesar's time.... when I speak about this with the families [of the men who died at Pearl Harbor] they just start crying about it, you know. They're terribly upset.... I cite about thirty-five people there in the book [including the President] that most certainly knew about it. And it's probably more than that.... the Department of Defense has labeled some of my Pearl Harbor [Freedom of Information Act] requests as B1 National Defense Secrets, and they will not release them. I say that in the book. [Clinton era Attorney General] Janet Reno would not release them to me.... [Colonel Henry] Clausen was authorized by Secretary of War Stimson to conduct the Pearl Harbor investigation in November 1944..... I fault Colonel Clausen because he had access to all of these military intercepts and he did not bring them out [to the **congressional investigation**]. And I think that was a crime for him to have done that. He should have been court-martialed for that..... he was acting on the behalf of the Secretary of War. He had carte blanche with these intercepts.... So when Congress opened its Pearl Harbor **investigation** in November 1945 there were no pre-Pearl Harbor Japanese naval intercepts available. Clausen was told by Stimson to get the intercepts, but he didn't do it.... [Decades later] I tried to contact him..... I wanted to ask him why he didn't obtain the intercepts. His book doesn't address that major issue. He didn't return my calls, and he never answered my letters. I guess he just didn't want to be exposed to this. Clausen was obviously a part of the conspiracy that kept the pre-Pearl Harbor intercepts from Congress and the American public..... Most of the mainstream print media has given [my book on Pearl Harbor] 'Day Of Deceit' very fine reviews. That includes The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, San Francisco Chronicle, et al. Mainstream TV has not been forthcoming. The exceptions have been C-Span, PAX TV, and local television stations. Neither ABC, CBS, NBC, CNN, or Fox News have carried a word. C-Span carried ninety minutes of me discussing the book with a crowd of one hundred-fifty people..... It's important because it reveals the lengths that some people in the American government will go to deceive the American public, and to keep this vital information - in our land of the First Amendment - from the people. And that's against everything I believe in."

An [interview](#) with Robert B. Stinnett, author of 'Day of Deceit: The Truth about FDR and Pearl Harbor' (paperback edition, Touchstone, 2001)

['Day of Deceit : The Truth About FDR and Pearl Harbor' - order book from Amazon.com - click here](#)

"After the attack, on the Sunday evening of December 7, 1941, Roosevelt had a brief meeting in the White House with Edward R. Murrow, the famed journalist, and William Donovan, the founder of the Office of Strategic Services. Later Donovan told an assistant the he believed FDR welcomed the attack and didn't seem surprised. The only thing Roosevelt seemed to care about, Donovan felt, was if the public would now support a declaration of war."

From the introduction to the same [interview](#)

"It was a pretty cheap price to pay for unifying the country."
Pearl Harbor Chief Cryptographer, US Pacific Fleet

(quoted in the same [interview](#))

"After years of denial the truth [about Pearl Harbor] is clear. We knew."

Final Words of 'Day of Deceit'

[Vision TV comparative analysis of Pearl Harbor V Sept 11](#)

[- click here to view Real Video](#)

"Deceit at Pearl Harbor highlights the fact that Roosevelt allegedly knew about the attack weeks before it occurred, yet kept this information from the public as a means of swaying public opinion in favor of joining the war after the attack had taken place. As **the last surviving member of Admiral Husband Kimmel's (then Commander of the Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor) staff**, LTC Landis also serves to disprove that the lack of readiness for the attack was the fault of Admiral Kimmel."

Deceit at Pearl Harbor: From Pearl Harbor to Midway

[New Book - July 2001 - Amazon.com - click here](#)

[President Roosevelt's Campaign To Incite War in Europe - Journal of Historical Review](#)

Pearl Harbour: History Whitewashed?

[Ian Woods - Centre for Research on Globalisation](#)

The McCollum Memo:

[The Smoking Gun of Pearl Harbor](#)

USS Boise Saw Japanese Fleet Week Before Pearl Harbor And Told MacArthur's Staff

THE GAZETTE, COLORADO SPRINGS

<http://www.gazette.com/display.php?id=1327398&secid=1>

Headlines

December 06, 2006

65 years later, his questions linger

Joe Fenton, 82, talked about his WWII days during an interview Wednesday in his Colorado Springs home. (DAVID BITTON, THE GAZETTE)

Man aboard USS Boise saw fleet that later bombed Pearl Harbor

By ED SEALOVER THE GAZETTE

Around this time every year, Joe Fenton's mind wanders back to the preview he had of the destruction that would be unleashed on Pearl Harbor.

Just 17 years old and six months removed from boot camp, Fenton was an oiler on the USS Boise as it escorted five merchant ships carrying air base construction materials across the Pacific to the Philippines. After midnight on the morning of Nov. 28, 1941, the light cruiser's loudspeakers blared with orders for crew members to man their battle stations.

Fenton scrambled to the deck and saw two dozen ships of unknown origin about 3 miles away on the horizon, heading east. They were silhouetted by moonlight that would have blinded the fleet to the Boise's presence.

Greatly outnumbered and under orders to maintain radio silence,

the Boise did not fire and did not alert anyone for days to what it had seen.

When the Boise reached Manila, officers alerted members of Gen. Douglas Mac-Arthur's staff of their find

, Fenton said. Their reaction, as he recalled, was: "They've got as much right to be in the water as we do."

It was only when word came down Dec. 7 about the Pearl Harbor attack that Fenton and his shipmates realized they had seen the fleet that brought America into World War II. While the Boise hid by a remote Pacific island after the attack and awaited orders, talk buzzed about what its crew could have done.

That conversation has dimmed today; most crew members have passed away. But Fenton, a retired Colorado Springs plumbing company owner, replays the talk to himself.

"I always think that perhaps we could have prevented the whole thing . . . if we had got the alarm off," the 82-year-old said last week in his kitchen. "I always think: 'Maybe I could have prevented this.' I get real sad about it."

But he said that thought is followed quickly by the realization that if the Boise had made any move that could have alerted the Japanese it had seen them, the fleet would have been bombed into the pages of history.

"I think the whole picture of World War II would have changed if we had just gotten a radio off," he added. "But it would have cost my life." [continues]

Author Says 'No Conspiracy' Just 'Failure Of Imagination' Yet Pearl Harbor Gave Roosevelt The War He Wanted

"On the 70th anniversary of Pearl Harbour, the attack that propelled America into the Second World War, a declassified memo shows that Japanese surprise attack was expected. It was described by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as 'a date that will live in infamy', a day on which the slaughter of 2,400 US troops drew [America](#) into Second World War and changed the course of history. Now, on the 70th anniversary of Japan's devastating bombardment of the US Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, evidence has emerged showing that President Franklin D. Roosevelt was warned three days before the attack that the Japanese empire was eyeing up Hawaii with a view to 'open conflict.' **The information, contained in a declassified memorandum from the Office of Naval Intelligence, adds to proof that Washington dismissed red flags signalling that mass bloodshed was looming and war was imminent....** The memo, now held at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum in upstate New York, has sat unpublicised since its declassification 26 years ago. Its contents are revealed by historian Craig Shirley in his new book 'December 1941: 31 Days that Changed America and Saved the World.' Three days after the warning was delivered to the White House, hundreds of Japanese aircraft operating from six aircraft carriers unleashed a surprise strike on the US Navy's base at Pearl Harbour, wiping out American battleships, destroyers and air installations. A total of 2,459 US personnel were killed and 1,282 injured. **Conspiracy theorists have long claimed that Roosevelt deliberately ignored intelligence of an imminent attack in Hawaii, suggesting that he allowed it to happen so that he would then have a legitimate reason for declaring war on Japan. Up to that point, public and political opinion had been against America's entry into what was seen largely as a European war, despite Roosevelt's private support for the Allies' fight against the so-called Axis - Germany, Italy and Japan.** But Mr Shirley said: 'Based on all my research, I believe that neither Roosevelt nor anybody in his government, the Navy or the War Department knew that the Japanese were going to attack Pearl Harbour. There was no conspiracy.' **As with the September 11 terrorist attacks in 2001**, US leadership was guilty of

a 'failure of imagination' in its inability to translate warning signs into a specific prediction of the horror that lay ahead, he said. Roosevelt declared war on Japan the day after the blitz on Pearl Harbour. **Americans, who a year previously had been assured by Roosevelt that they would not be sent to fight foreign wars, suddenly found their fates transformed. The US military swelled, with 16 million heading off to war.... The 'America First' movement, which had lobbied against the country's entry into the war and at its peak had 800,000 members, disbanded within days."**

Pearl Harbour memo shows US warned of Japanese attack

[Telegraph, 4 December 2011](#)

"The surprise attack on Pearl Harbor by waves of Japanese aircraft 70 years ago today was the result of one of the worst intelligence failures in American history, allowing its Pacific fleet to be caught totally unawares. This is the accepted story behind the catastrophic strike on the US naval base in Hawaii in which 353 Japanese planes, launched from six carriers, killed 2,402 Americans, wounded another 1,282, sank or damaged 16 warships, including eight battleships, and destroyed 188 US aircraft. **However, a new interpretation of what President Roosevelt called a date 'that will live in infamy' has painted a different picture. Three days before the attack on the morning of December 7, 1941, a 26-page confidential memo from the US Office of Naval Intelligence landed on Roosevelt's desk. It warned that the Japanese were engaged in an intensive espionage operation to determine the strength of the US military, "paying particular attention to the West Coast, the Panama Canal and the Territory of Hawaii". The memo was declassified but has remained ignored all these years.** 'The War Department had been intercepting and analysing secret cables between Tokyo and the Japanese Embassy in Washington and thought at one point that the Japanese would attack Hawaii on Sunday, November 30,' said Craig Shirley, author of December 1941: 31 Days That Changed America and Saved the World, a new book which includes the memo. **He said it invalidated claims that the US had no intelligence of a potential Japanese attack.... in its conclusion, the Office of Naval Intelligence warned the President that during the first week of December, a 'mass exodus of Japanese residents [in the US] is under way'. The memo did not make the obvious assumption that this might be a sign of an imminent Japanese strike.** 'On December 1, 1941, the Consulate General on the West Coast began to destroy its records, as did the Consulate General, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and the Japan Institute in New York City,' the memo said. Secret codes and ciphers at the Japanese Embassy were also being burnt two days before the attack on Pearl Harbor."

Pearl Harbor warnings 'were ignored'

London Times, 7 December 2011, Print Edition P41

The Role Of Winston Churchill

"A British peer and a wartime hero supplied secret intelligence to the Japanese that helped them to plan and execute their attack on Pearl Harbor and the seizure of Singapore. The extent of the treachery of William Forbes-Sempill, who became the 19th Lord Sempill in 1934, and Frederick Rutland, whose exploits as a naval pilot during the first world war won him the nickname 'Rutland of Jutland', has been pieced together for a television documentary, drawing on material recently made available in the National Archives. **It details how, despite learning of Sempill's espionage and his important role in furnishing the Japanese with information that aided the devastating raid on Hawaii and the US fleet, Winston Churchill decided not to have him arrested.** While researching The Fall of Singapore: The Great Betrayal, to be broadcast on BBC2 at 9pm tomorrow, film-maker Paul Elston, assisted by leading historians Richard Aldrich and Anthony Best, uncovered the treachery. **They found that the Japanese were supplied with details of conversations between President Franklin Roosevelt and Churchill during a summit on board HMS Prince of Wales, moored off Newfoundland in August 1941. Crucially, this included information that a large part of the US fleet was deployed in the Atlantic and would be unable to respond quickly to a Japanese strike on Pearl Harbor. Churchill later admitted to Anthony Eden, his foreign secretary, that he had unwittingly allowed Sempill to see classified information but had decided only to demote him.** Elston said: 'He [Churchill] must have been very worried about any inquiry as it would show that Churchill himself has acted

unwisely.' By the time war was declared in 1939, Sempill was working at the Admiralty where Churchill had just been appointed first lord. In October 1941, two months before the Pearl Harbor attack and with suspicions swirling around Sempill, Churchill wrote in a memo: 'Clear him out while time remains.' When Churchill was informed that Sempill had objected to calls for him to resign, the prime minister replied: 'I had not contemplated Lord Sempill being required to resign his commission, but only to be employed elsewhere in the Admiralty.' The peer was demoted.... **The attack brought about America's entry into the second world war, a result that pleased Churchill.** Two months later, Onishi masterminded the capture of Singapore from the British. A secret Commons debate was held but Churchill blocked an inquiry. Some have speculated that he did so for fear of Sempill's spying and his suspicions of it being revealed." Traitor peer aided Pearl Harbor raid
[Sunday Times, 20 May 2012](#)

"In **August 1941**, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and American President Franklin Roosevelt held a top secret meeting on the British battleship HMS Prince of Wales to discuss military matters, including America's then-top-secret assistance of the British battle against Germany. **Later that month, British codebreakers intercepted a communique from the Japanese** with an exact, detailed account of that meeting. While the news stunned the British leader, even worse was **the revelation that one of the men who passed the information along was not only a longtime Churchill associate, but a highly regarded member of the House of Lords.** 'The Fall of Singapore: The Great Betrayal,' a BBC documentary now airing in Britain, reveals that not only did British officials provide the Japanese with all the technology and know-how they used to attack Pearl Harbor, but that for 20 years, a distinguished British peer fed them so much crucial military information that, without his actions, the attack might never have happened.... By 1924, the British intelligence agency MI5 was on to Sempill, having intercepted alarming correspondence between him and the Japanese, including secret details of the latest British airplane engines and discussion of recruiting other high-level Brits to their cause. **But despite their overwhelming evidence, the British not only declined to prosecute but also did nothing to stop his activities for fear of embarrassing the government.**"

The traitor of Pearl Harbor

[New York Post, 28 May 2012](#)

By August 1941 The British Believed The Japanese Were Planning An Attack On Pearl Harbor

"With war raging in May 1941, a dozen years before he created James Bond, Ian Fleming travelled to Washington DC with his boss, the chief of naval intelligence, Admiral Sir John Godfrey - who would later become the model for 'M'. Their mission was to try to persuade the Americans to create a single intelligence agency on the British model. They were granted an audience with J Edgar Hoover [the head of the FBI]. The meeting did not go well. It lasted exactly 16 minutes..... Three months after this unhappy encounter, MI5 dispatched one of its most valuable spies to America. **Dusko Popov**, a Serbian businessman, had been recruited by the German intelligence service at the start of the war, but had immediately offered his services to the British as a double agent. Codenamed 'Tricycle', he had proved spectacularly successful and in **August 1941** his German handlers sent him to the US to set up an agent network; here was an ideal opportunity to double-cross the Germans, but as he would be on US soil, he would be handled by the FBI.... Hoover instantly detested Popov: promiscuous, extravagant and foreign, the Serb spy represented everything the FBI chief loathed.... The FBI's attitude ensured that Popov's mission was a complete failure, but in one respect it might have changed history. **Popov had brought with him a long [questionnaire](#) from his German spymasters, concealed in a microdot on a telegram - a tiny speck, barely visible to the naked eye, which could be enlarged under microscope.** The most important part of Popov's instruction sheet asked for a detailed report on the defences of Pearl Harbor - apparently indicating that Germany's Japanese allies were planning an imminent attack on the US naval base on Hawaii. Hoover ignored the questionnaire; it was never properly analysed or passed on to the president. Popov's British handlers accused the FBI of rank incompetence for failing to draw the obvious conclusion. 'No one ever believed Hoover would be such a bloody fool,' said one MI5 officer. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese duly attacked Pearl Harbor, and America entered the Second World War. Debate has swirled around the Pearl Harbor questionnaire ever since: was this FBI ineptitude, or was Roosevelt's government playing a double game, deliberately ignoring the warning signs to ensure a cast-iron casus belli?"

How the FBI gave 007 the cold shoulder

London Times, 12 December 2014, Print Edition, P33

"Dusko Popov was a Yugoslav who worked as a double agent for both Germany and Britain. His true allegiance was to the Allies. In the summer of 1941, the Nazis ordered Popov to Hawaii to make a detailed study of Pearl Harbor and its nearby airfields. The agent deduced that the mission betokened a surprise attack by the Japanese. In **August**, he fully reported this to the FBI in New York. **J. Edgar Hoover later bitterly recalled that he had provided warnings to FDR about Pearl Harbor, but that Roosevelt told him not to pass the information any further and to just leave it in his (the president's) hands.**"

Pearl Harbor: Hawaii Was Surprised; FDR Was Not

[New American, 7 December 2014](#)

1962 - Operation Northwoods

'Operation Northwoods' Even More Extreme 1960s Deception Plan Aimed At Invasion Of Cuba

"In the early 1960s, America's top military leaders reportedly drafted plans to kill innocent people and commit acts of terrorism in U.S. cities to create public support for a war against Cuba. Code named Operation Northwoods, the plans reportedly included the possible assassination of Cuban émigrés, sinking boats of Cuban refugees on the high seas, **hijacking planes**, blowing up a U.S. ship, and even orchestrating violent terrorism in U.S. cities. The plans [[now available online at the National Security Archive at George Washington University](#)] were developed as ways to trick the American public and the international community into supporting a war to oust Cuba's then new leader, communist Fidel Castro. **America's top military brass** even contemplated causing U.S. military casualties, writing: 'We could blow up a U.S. ship in Guantanamo Bay and blame Cuba,' and, 'casualty lists in U.S. newspapers would cause a helpful wave of national indignation.' Details of the plans are described in *Body of Secrets* (Doubleday), a new book by investigative reporter James Bamford about the history of America's largest spy agency, the National Security Agency. However, the plans were not connected to the agency, he notes. The plans had the written approval of all of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and were presented to President Kennedy's defense secretary, Robert McNamara, in March 1962. But they apparently were rejected by the civilian leadership and have gone undisclosed for nearly 40 years.... **The documents show 'the Joint Chiefs of Staff drew up and approved plans for what may be the most corrupt plan ever created by the U.S. government,' writes Bamford....** The Joint Chiefs at the time were headed by Eisenhower appointee Army Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, who, with the signed plans in hand made a pitch to McNamara on March 13, 1962, **recommending Operation Northwoods be run by the military.** Whether the Joint Chiefs' plans were rejected by McNamara in the meeting is not clear. But three days later, President Kennedy told Lemnitzer directly there was virtually no possibility of ever using overt force to take Cuba, Bamford reports. Within months, Lemnitzer would be denied another term as chairman and transferred to another job. **Even after Lemnitzer was gone, he writes, the Joint Chiefs continued to plan 'pretext' operations at least through 1963.** One idea was to create a war between Cuba and another Latin American country so that the United States could intervene. Another was to pay someone in the Castro government to attack U.S. forces at the Guantanamo naval base — an act, which Bamford notes, would have amounted to treason. And another was to fly low level U-2 flights over Cuba, with the intention of having one shot down as a pretext for a war.... Afraid of a congressional investigation, Lemnitzer had ordered all Joint Chiefs documents related to the Bay of Pigs destroyed, says Bamford. But somehow, these remained. 'The scary thing is none of this stuff comes out until 40 years after,' says Bamford."

U.S. Military Drafted Plans to Terrorize U.S. Cities to Provoke War With Cuba

[ABC News, 1 May 2001](#)

Note: the National Security Archive at George Washington University has made available a scanned copy of the chief component of 'Operation Northwoods'. This is a document entitled **'Justification for U.S. Military Intervention in Cuba'** which was presented by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara on March 13, 1962. This document can be accessed via:

<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/news/20010430/> . Below are some extracts from the document. The most interesting reading is contained in an appendix headed: 'Pretexts to justify US military intervention in Cuba'.

"TOP SECRET SPECIAL HANDLING NOFORN

.....[..]

APPENDIX TO ENCLOSURE A

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF OPERATIONS, CUBA PROJECT

Subject: Justification for US Military Intervention in Cuba (TS)

This plan, incorporating projects selected from the attached suggestions... would enable a logical build-up of incidents to be combined with other seemingly unrelated events to camouflage the ultimate objective and create the necessary impression of Cuban rashness and irresponsibility on a large scale, directed at other countries as well as the United States.... The desired resultant from the execution of this plan would be to place the United States in the apparent position of suffering defensible grievances from a rash and irresponsible government of Cuba and to develop an international image of a Cuban threat to peace in the Western Hemisphere... In as much as the ultimate objective is overt military intervention, it is recommended that primary responsibility for developing military and para-military aspects of the plan for both overt and covert military operations be assigned the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

ANNEX TO APPENDIX TO ENCLOSURE A

PRETEXTS TO JUSTIFY US MILITARY INTERVENTION IN CUBA

- 1.Harassment plus deceptive actions to convince the Cubans of imminent invasion would be emphasised. Our military posture throughout execution of the plan will allow a rapid change from exercise to intervention if Cuban response justifies.*
- 2. A series of well coordinated incidents will be planned to take place in and around Guantanamo [US military base on Cuba] to give genuine appearance of being done by hostile Cuban forces....*
- 3. We could blow up a US ship in Guantanamo Bay and blame Cuba.....We could blow up a **drone** (unmanned) vessel anywhere in the Cuban waters..... The US could follow up with an air/sea rescue operation covered by US fighters to 'evacuate' remaining members of the non-existent crew. Casualty lists in US newspapers would cause a helpful wave of indignation.*
- 4. We could develop a Communist Cuban terror campaign in the Miami area, in other Florida cities and even in Washington..... Exploding a few plastic bombs in carefully chosen spots, the arrest of Cuban agents and the release of prepared documents substantiating Cuban involvement also would be helpful in projecting the idea of an irresponsible government....*
- 5. A 'Cuban-based, Castro-supported' filibuster could be simulated against a neighboring nation.....*
- 6. Use of MIG type [i.e as used by Cuba] aircraft by US pilots could provide additional provocation. Harassment of civil air, attacks on surface shipping and destruction of US military*

drone aircraft by MIG type planes would be useful as complimentary actions. A F-86 properly painted would convince air passengers that they saw a Cuban MIG, especially if the pilot of the transport were to announce such fact.... reasonable copies of the MIG could be produced from US resources in about three months.

7. Hijackingattempts against civil air and surface craft should appear to continue as harassing measures condoned by the government of Cuba....

8. It is possible to create an incident which will demonstrate convincingly that a cuban aircraft has attacked and shot down a chartered civil airliner enroute from the United States to Jamaica, Guatemala, Panama, or Venezuela. The destination would be chosen only to cause the flight plan route to cross Cuba.[It would be arranged in such a way as to] allow ICAO radio stations in the Western Hemisphere to tell the US what has happened to the aircraft instead of the US trying to 'sell' the incident.

9. It is possible to create an incident which will make it appear that Communist Cuban MIGs have destroyed a USAF aircraft over international waters in an unprovoked attack...."

ENCLOSURE B

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2.'.....determination that a credible internal revolt [in Cuba] is impossible of attainment during the next 9-10 months will require a decision by the United States to develop a Cuban 'provocation' as justification for positive US military action....."

[For full Cuban Intervention documentation - Click here](#)